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CLAIMS

1. A system for producing cold by absorption consisting of a generator (1), a condenser (2), an evaporator (7), an expansion valve (6) and an absorber (8), characterized in that it includes an assembly for storing liquid refrigerant under pressure composed of at least a reservoir (4), a valve (3) upstream of the said reservoir (4) and a valve (5) downstream of the said reservoir (4).
2. A system according to claim 1, where the upstream valve (3) is open as soon as the upstream pressure is greater than or equal to the downstream pressure.
3. A system according to claims 1 or 2, where the downstream valve (5) is blocked as soon as the generator ceases to produce vapour.
4. A system according to claims 1 to 3, where the reservoir (4) includes a safety valve (9).
5. A system according to claims 1 to 4, where the assembly of the reservoir (4), upstream valve (3) and downstream valve (5) are mounted in such a way that these three elements cannot be dismantled.
6. A method for producing cold by absorption consisting of the following steps:
 - heating a refrigerant-absorbent mixture in a boiler (1) until the refrigerant evaporates,
 - condensation of the refrigerant vapours in liquid form in a condenser (2),
 - expanding the refrigerant under pressure in an evaporator (7),
 - absorption of the expanded refrigerant by the absorbent in the absorber (8), characterized by the additional stages of:
 - storage of the refrigerant in liquid form in a reservoir (4) situated between the condenser (2) and the evaporator (7),
 - opening of a downstream valve (5) once the production of cold is desired, the reservoir discharging the liquid under pressure into the evaporator (7) in order to produce cold,
 - opening of an upstream valve (3) uniquely when the pressure at the outlet of condenser (2) is greater than the pressure in the reservoir (4),

- closing of the downstream valve (5) as soon as the boiler no longer produces vapour.

7. A method according to claim 6 where the downstream valve (5) is closed just before stopping the production of vapour, the overpressure of the liquid refrigerant thus generated being accumulated in the reservoir (4).